

## The Sentinel.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

"Sergeant Bates," who has won some notoriety by carrying the stars and stripes, has undertaken to solicit aid for the Orphan's Home of Mississippi at Landerdale, from the state of Indiana. In doing so, he will visit all the principal cities and towns. He has made arrangements to take subscriptions for the Sentinel, daily and weekly, by which the commissions usually paid to soliciting agents will go to the benefit of the Orphan's Home. The Sentinel will be sent whenever the subscription price is received at the office.

The chief signal officer of the army, Brig. Gen. Myers, has just submitted his annual report to the secretary of war. Since the last report sixteen additional stations of observations have been established. Of this number seven are near the 100th meridian, while nine are on the Atlantic coast. The weather bureau exchanges fifteen reports with the Dominion, as a matter of courtesy. Stations have also been established in the West Indies and they now extend even to the Farther Point and Halifax. No additional stations have been established on the Pacific coast owing to the difficulties of telegraphic communications. The one on the Aleutians Islands, however, halfway across the Pacific has been continued as has also the one in Alaska, the latter connecting with the Russian system of observation. The proposition has been made to receive simultaneous reports from various stations in the northern hemisphere, and the consent to this arrangement has been obtained from Russia, Turkey, England, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Algeria, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Spain, Portugal, Switzerland and the Dominion of Canada. These reports are to be made at the same absolute moment of time, and then transmitted to each central observatory. As it is the opinion of scientific men that it is necessary to study the atmosphere of the earth as a unit, great and valuable results are looked for from such a system.

The Commissioner of Patents, Gen. M. D. Leggett, submitted his report to the Secretary of the Interior only a few days previous to sending in his resignation. He says that the number of applications and patents granted during the present year slightly exceeds those of the previous one. The publication of the Patent Office Gazette has been one of the valuable improvements of the Commissioner, since now, by the aid of this journal, the knowledge of the granting of a patent is made known as soon as the patent is mailed to the inventor. In this manner many useless patent applications are prevented, whereas, by the old system, there would be in existence during two or three years, from twenty-five to thirty thousand patents, the substance of which would be unknown to all except their owners. Since 1830 there have been issued over 155,000 patents. During the past year an index has also been made of all the patents issued up to the present time, a want which formerly led to many mistakes. The index has been stereotyped and will be sold for \$20 per set, thus reimbursing the office for the cost of its preparation. The work of preparing careful drawings of the old patents has been continued, thus rendering the duplication of patents less likely. In the one class of "harvesters" enough have been sold to more than defray the cost of their production. An appropriation of \$100,000 is asked for this one feature of the department work. During the year there have been received for applications, extensions, etc., \$645,480. The money expended for salaries, for photographing, and for other office expenses, amounts to \$894,075. The number of applications for patents during the year is 21,077, while the patents issued are 13,541, and 200 patents have been extended.

There can be no mistaking the signs of future decay in the commerce of New York City. Her commercial press does not attempt to blink the situation, but boldly raises the word of warning to the merchants of New York that unless special measures are taken to retain their trade it will slip away from their fingers. It has been the belief of New Yorkers, and, indeed, of most other people, that no influence could divert the commerce of the country from that great metropolis and its established channels. But every succeeding year develops new tendencies to seek other thoroughfares. Both Boston and Baltimore are rallying energetically to draw the Western trade to their points. For this purpose vast and comprehensive schemes of transportation have been planned and undertaken. The tremendous enterprise of drilling a passage through the obstinate rock of the Hoosac mountain has been successfully carried out. Whether it will subserve the purpose in view or not remains to be seen. Yet no thoughtful person can doubt that a northern line of commerce will ultimately be opened of great importance, and which will affect the present routes terminating at New York. The success of Baltimore appears more nearly impending. The spirit and energy of her people are fully enlisted in promoting her commercial facilities. She has the shortest railroad connection between Chicago and the sea by 86 miles. But the route is not only the shortest, the railroad is also the best. The new link lately completed through this state and a portion of Ohio varies only about two miles from an air line, only eleven miles have a grade as high as twenty-five feet to the mile, and forty-four miles have less than five feet grade per mile. Added to the natural advantages of the road, it now seems to be conceded that it is the best managed, financially, the soundest and most favorable to shippers of any through line of railroad in the United States. The effect of this road to advance the commerce of Baltimore and proportionately impair that of New York will certainly be very con-

siderable in any event, and unless decisive measures are adopted to create equal facilities on the competing lines, it will become very great. But the New York Bulletin does not hesitate to recognize the growing trade and traffic of St. Louis. Her railroad connections with Galveston are bringing that harbor into importance. A steamer has lately brought to that port a full cargo of coffee from Rio de Janeiro, consigned to St. Louis and it is the pioneer of a regular line. Sugar from Cuba is received by the same route. The question is only of that period of time, when political disturbances being fully settled the population and industry of the southwest shall come to its destined greatness. That day can not be distant. It is absurd to suppose that the vast west will filter her future trade through the tunnel nose of New York City. And when other thoroughfares are once fairly in operation, the old way will be less patronized than it is at present.

The course of Gladstone in his recent attack upon the loyalty of the Catholics of England looks like a desperate effort to regain his lost popularity. This is a harsh sentence to pronounce upon a man who has maintained a character above reproach for so many years, and yet there is a fair foundation for such an opinion. Gladstone lost his official position through his effort in favor of unsectarian education. Previous to that date he had lost the love of many of his fellow countrymen by his disestablishment of the Irish Church. He was so far distressed that even the English Church was not deemed safe in his hands. The very fact of his having Catholic relatives was deemed suspicious. It would appear, therefore, that aware of his unpopularity and the suspicions of the people, he determined to state his position strongly to the nation, and by declaring utter hostility to the Catholic Church regain his lost favor. It will be time enough to take up his opinions for review when the full text of his pamphlet comes to hand. Of his reported thesis, namely, that a Catholic can not be a loyal subject of Queen Victoria, and at the same time acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of the pope, there is little to be said save in the way of condemnation. The theory is the same which Bismarck has maintained regarding Germany, and the Prussian statesman is adopting an honest mode of warfare in carrying out his ideas than the English one. The former acts by national legislation, and his tyranny and injustice are carefully measured and regulated. The latter appeals to passions and prejudices, which have more than once set England into a sort of fury. He may be enkindling a fire which neither he nor any one in England can extinguish. The doctrine which he preaches is a very old one in British politics, but it fell into considerable disrepute during the last thirty years. Its resurrection will not do much credit to the leader of English liberalism.

It should not escape the attention of Indians that at the present time a large part of the hog crop of this State is crossing the Ohio into Kentucky to be packed there for southern consumption. Within the past week several parties from Louisville have been in the city in pursuit of hogs. Among these was the head man of one of the largest and richest packing houses in Louisville. He came to the state, not to see if he could buy hogs nor what price he could buy them, but he came to buy hogs and said he was going to have them. The L. N. A. & C. railroad is doing a heavy business, for that road, in shipping porkers to New Albany, a large part of which go directly across to Louisville. Why this imperative demand from that point? Simply because that is the gate to the Southern market, which must and will have pork, and has the money to pay for it. Corn and pork, the great staples of Indiana, always bring a good price south of the Ohio. Yet all our shippers look East, and our lines of transportation run east, and we ignore the richest opportunities for a sure and remunerative market, which by virtue of position is the legitimate field of Indiana. Louisville is across the river, and apparently more effectively isolated from our trade than London 3000 miles across the Atlantic. Louisville is rich and growing richer as the emporium of the southern trade. She is very quiet about it and self satisfied. No complaints are heard from her merchants about hard times and bad collections. Few, if any failures are reported. She pays little attention to the north side of the river unless, as now, in a scarcity of some staple necessary to her trade she raids Indiana for supplies. There is the place to which Indiana products should go instead of New York. There are two obstacles. First, direct transportation into the cotton states, and secondly, a better understanding between the two sections. It looks now as if the democratic party may find itself in a position to do something to promote the latter object before long. No better work can engage its attention than preparing the way for such commercial relations between the north and south as shall be mutually beneficial to both sections.

An abstract is presented to the people of Indiana this morning, showing them once more the financial status of the Commonwealth. It is derived from the last report of the present State Auditor, the Hon. James A. Wildman. He has completed the document and placed it in the hands of the printers, and the essential features of the subject-matter are embodied in the abstract given. The form in which the various funds appear and the sources whence they are derived are familiar to the public eye, even if the actual history and condition of each fund is not understood except by a very few. By this report the apparent value of the funds passing through the treasury is less by nearly a million and a quarter of dollars than was shown by the official report of 1873. A partial explanation is made, in the last year's report, however, showing that some \$970,000, in that

account, did not represent actual receipts but simply a transfer of accounts. Still, deducting this, the volume of treasury operations falls over half a million below that of 1873. It appears, however, that the result comes out at about the same figures when the condition of the treasury is examined, there being now on hand \$244,203 78, against \$185,175 47 this time last year, an improvement of nearly sixty thousand dollars. The amount of state revenue reported for 1873 is more than double that of 1872, or \$331,303 92, against \$373,373 16. The auditor thinks that the money on hand will pay the current expenses until the January settlements replenish the treasury. Taking out of the disbursements the amount distributed for school purposes, which is a mere collection and redistribution of school taxes, the auditor puts down the state expenses of the current year at \$1,338,517 62. The last assessment gives the total taxable property of the state as \$965,280,230, which makes the expense one and one-third mill on every dollar of taxable, or a little over one-tenth of one per cent. The report reviews briefly the condition of the banks, insurance and railroads. The work of the past year in regard to properly assessing railroad property has been fully noticed in connection with the action of the state board of equalization last summer. In this closing work of Auditor Wildman, he alludes to the fact of his unusual labors consequent on the alterations of the assessment law, and pays a graceful tribute to the deceased state officer, Superintendent Hopkins. The full tables of statistical work in the report, can not be noticed until their publication.

## Uncle Luke Poland to the Front.

There seems to be a determination on the part of those politicians who have disgraced the republican party by their dishonesty and mismanagement during the last two years to press the Arkansas case on the attention of the federal government. They are evidently determined to overturn the settlement which the people of the state have made of their own affairs. Foremost among the men who are engaged in the disreputable work, is the notorious Judge Poland, of Vermont, who has just been defeated for Congress in a strong republican district. This gentleman, famous for his swallow-tailed coat with brass buttons, his mild and dignified demeanor, his uselessness as an investigator, and his folly as a censor of the press, has been, as a member of a congressional committee, examining into the condition of Arkansas politics for some time past. The results of his investigation are given in the telegraphic columns, and the ominous information is added that the venerable father of the press-gag law has gone to Washington to consult with the man who stole the laurel—Arcades ambo. The attention of every honest man should be fastened upon the proceedings of the party in power with reference to this Arkansas business, for it promises to surpass even the shameful record of political knavery made in Louisiana. Readers of the Sentinel have been kept well posted on the progress of affairs in that state, as this paper has expected some such desperate device as that which is now in contemplation for the re-establishment of the power of a few political adventurers in Arkansas. Observe how the game progresses. The claims of Brooks to the governorship were considered settled by the action of the president in May last, and they could not be revived save by indirect means. In a conflict of other claimants, however, Brooks might step in as the governor de jure and secure recognition. With this coup de main in view, the belligerent Lieut. Gov. Smith was brought forward to assert his right to the chief magistracy of the state, on the ground of Baxter's resignation and the illegality of the present constitution. If Garland could not be ousted, at least a door would be opened for the re-entrance of Brooks. On the maintenance of his claim it is now clear that the radicals set their hopes. In adopting him as their champion they present one of the most amazing pictures of party inconsistency and self-stultification ever exhibited. In the first place they are obliged to deny every principle of action affirmed in the Louisiana case. There the simple fact of federal recognition has been deemed sufficient to secure the title of Kellogg to the governorship, and it has been held that the president can not alter his decision now that it has been assumed as the foundation of a de facto state government. To install Brooks in power it must be maintained that federal recognition has no binding force, and that the president can make a new governor every day. If Kellogg's title be considered good, how can Baxter's fall to the ground? Moreover, the very fact of setting up Brooks as a claimant now is an acknowledgment of past rascality. In 1872 Brooks was the opposition candidate, a Greeley republican supported by the democracy, and Baxter was the administration candidate. The latter was put in office, and was acknowledged by the federal government as the duly elected executive of Arkansas for two years, and now his supporters and political associates come forward and proclaim that he was put in power through fraud and force and that Brooks was really elected governor. There is but little doubt that such was actually the case, but it is strange that the republican statesmen failed to discover the fact until Baxter became a democrat and Brooks a republican. It is even stranger that these politicians should have the impudence to confess their own dishonesty. The position of Poland and his associates on the Arkansas question may be briefly stated thus: So long as Baxter represented the minority of the people of the state, and Brooks the majority, the administration party was determined to force the former upon the people as their ruler. Now that Baxter has become the representative of the majority and Brooks the champion of the minority, the republican leaders are determined to foist the latter into the place of authority. In other words, the contest is one between a set of political adventurers fighting for the interests of a party, and the citizens of the commonwealth. As was said in a previous

article on this subject, we should never lose sight of the one overwhelming truth that the voice of the people of Arkansas has settled this matter, and their will can not be gainsaid without doing violence to the fundamental principle of American government.

## The Kind of a Man.

The Sentinel has already thrown forward its opinions on some of the principles that ought to govern the democracy of Indiana in the choice of a Senator and wishes to urge an additional consideration on the important subject this morning. Even men who differ with this paper in requiring adherence to the platform of 1874 must acknowledge that mere loyalty to that platform is by no means of itself a qualification for the senatorship. It may be like the age of a horse running for the Derby, an essential for entry, but no one can claim that it can be of any avail in winning the race. Other qualities, such as speed, endurance, good blood and good management must do that.

The democracy, in choosing a senator, should consider his record, his opinions, his reputation, and, above all, his real character. They are not seeking for a man who is to assume, like Senator Morton, the position of a party autocrat in the state, but they are looking for some one whom they are about to intrust to a great extent with the responsibilities of a leader, and above all things they should take into account the candidate's fitness for leadership. They want a man without Morton's ambition, but with strength of mind sufficient to counteract Morton's influence. They do not require brilliancy so much as steadiness of character. They should have some one as trustworthy as the north star, not a man who may veer round to any side of a question, through desire for popularity or to oblige a personal friend. It is well to insist on spotless purity in official life, or past consistency in politics, or a record which the party press may use for purposes of attack instead of being perpetually pushed to defend it—but the essential qualifications are steadiness and trustworthiness. The very word Senator conveys an idea of dignity and solidity. The fine old Roman story of the venerable men who sat amid the ruins of the city, in such majestic calmness, that the invaders paused in reverence before them, has left a sweet savor even about our modern senatorship.

The Sentinel is not alone in its opinion on this subject. The question of choosing a senator for Wisconsin is now under consideration among the republicans of that state, and in discussing the claims of Matt Carpenter, who is the most prominent candidate, a Milwaukee journal makes the following clear and striking statement of the rules which should govern in the selection of a senator. Written without any view to an application among the democracy of Indiana, it should come with the full force of all impartial judgments. Our contemporary says of the qualifications for the senatorship:

It should be asked:  
Is he honest and shrewd?  
Is he ingenious and free-handed?  
Is he a high class of man?  
Is he "devilish smart"?  
Is he generous in making "the worse appear the better reason"?  
But:  
Is he earnest and steadfast?  
Is he an economical and conscientious custodian of the public interests?  
Is he profound and statesmanlike and diligent in his study of great questions?  
Does he possess a high standard of public duty and the bravery to live and set up to it?  
If Mr. Carpenter can stand these latter tests, then, perhaps, he have any other ought to go back to the United States senate. If he cannot, then surely there are in Wisconsin, among the men who are completely and honorably acquainted with business affairs of their own, or among lawyers who are more quietly devoting themselves to their profession and conscientiously and efficiently discharging the trusts which it imposes, many men who would reflect upon this commonwealth more honor if less notoriety than the gentleman who is playing so bold a game to secure his re-election to that place.

This sound and wholesome piece of political doctrine nothing further need now be added.

The New York Republic has spent a great deal of its superfluous energy in denying the report sent from the South that the negroes voted the democratic ticket in considerable numbers. In opposition to the common opinion, the low caste republicans can see no good in the abolition of the color line. It may result in the lessening of class prejudice and the security of the negro, but it must destroy the supremacy of the republican party in the South, and therefore all men in whom partisanship is stronger than patriotism will struggle against such a consummation. With the end of the race issue at the South radicalism must perish. With a full conviction of this truth the administration has so shaped its legislation in the reconstruction of the rebel states as to throw the political preponderance into the hands of the colored voters, and to throw the management of the colored voters into the hands of the republican leaders. When this work was done it was thought safe to trust the reconstructed commonwealths once more to themselves. Yet how worthless did these schemes for the aggrandizement of the party at the expense of the national peace and prosperity prove. In a few years radical supremacy has gone down in one state after another, in spite of the most desperate efforts of the general government to sustain it, and now only South Carolina, Florida and Mississippi remain within the course marked out for them. The machinations of those Northern politicians who hoped to control the South for two or three generations have come to naught. The knavish engineer is hoist by his own petard. In seeing the control of so many states slipping away, it is not strange that the administration statesmen should grow indignant and appeal to the colored people to stand fast by the party which has done so much for them. It is not to be wondered at that they should feel the desertion of the negro as a piece of base ingratitude and denounce such action bitterly. This fact of the loss of the united negro support is so unpleasant that many republicans will not open their eyes to it. The frantic denials of the Republic, the Inter-Ocean and the Washington Chronicle, however, will

scarcely weigh against the reports of the Associated Press agents and such correspondents as Gar, of the New York Times, and H. V. R., of the Cincinnati Commercial. The latter declares of the colored people in Tennessee that they are beginning to think that it will be well to make friends among the people of their own state, rather than depend any longer upon support from the North, where public opinion is liable to such a sudden revolution. They will, therefore vote the democratic ticket as a measure of prudence and conciliation. The latter declares in regard to the negroes in Texas: "The general apathy felt about the election was something surprising, but it showed one thing very plainly—that we must not count on the colored vote. Here in San Antonio, where so much has been done for the negro in the way of schools, where the most friends of the negro reside, very few voted at all, and of those who voted the great majority deposited democratic ballots. We have the colored vote so long as we are supreme and no longer. The democrats here talk of the colored man having found out the carpet-bagger, and say that he has learned where his true interests lie. I will not discuss either position, but it seems to me that the fact is not so, that the negro vote belongs to the conqueror. As victory inclines to one party or the other so will the negro vote fall over. It has no stability in itself, and is simply so much ballast which rolls naturally to the victorious side. Some one has declared that republicans are always ungrateful. I think that those who have warred for an idea will always meet with ingratitude. It is fortunate for us that we freed the negro out of regard to a high principle, because if we expect any gratitude at his hands we shall certainly be disappointed."

If this estimate, made by the trusted correspondent of the foremost republican paper of the country, be a sound one, it contains in itself a striking commentary on the uselessness of all political trickery in the long run. It establishes beyond a doubt that when the reconstruction policy was framed to put a vast and ignorant mass of the population in the hands of the party in power, it simply insured the absolute supremacy of the opposition throughout the South for years to come. They play a desperate game who endeavor to shape national issues in the interests of narrow ideas and for the sake of ephemeral triumphs.

Woman is by nature a reformer. If she can find no wider sphere for her operations she will reform the rooms of her dwelling by shifting the furniture around from side to side. The good man comes home from work or office and finds himself bewildered in his own bed room. Every piece of furniture has assumed a new position, and all the relations are changed. This is reform, and it goes round the room until in the course of unavoidable changes there comes a final reform which places everything in the original position, yet the last move was also a reform. It is not necessary to enumerate the fields social, moral and industrial in which the adventurous spirit of woman has led the pioneers of improvement within the last quarter century. They are numerous enough. Whatever may be said of some of them and of the methods adopted to reach the ends desired, the last one, that of dress reform, is certainly a legitimate direction to which woman may direct her studies and exertions. It is said that the first definite impulse given to the movement, which, of course, has its origin in New England, and still more of course, in Massachusetts, and most certainly, in Boston, was by an address upon the subject by Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, read before the New England Woman's Club. That club was never engaged in better business than listening to the same. Briefly, that impulse led to a series of lectures on the subject by men and women eminent in the medical profession, which will very soon be published together in a book. The engagement of this topic by the Woman's Club drew upon them such an avalanche of interrogatory correspondence as forced them to open an official headquarters, located at No. 25 Winter street. From clerical work they have now enlarged their scope to that of manufacturing some classes of the new fashioned garments which have been devised as improvements essential to health and prolonged life of women. Three sewing machines are kept in constant employment to supply the demand for samples only. In their rooms also there are kept on exhibition for the benefit of the public specimens of the garments, which so far pertain only to underwear, such as have been recommended. The principal point of attack in the prevailing costume is against corsets. In this the reformers have shown good war strategy by assailing one point at a time, and thus concentrating power. It is no part of the design of this article to discuss the style of woman's dress. Let them do that among themselves who know the most about what they want. But it is a good omen that to this important matter, concerning which many acknowledged abuses exist, the serious and scientific thought of good minds is to be applied in a practical way. The various and always varying style of woman's dress are not produced without thought by any means. But it is the study and ingenuity of the dress artists, the fashion leaders, which is applied to the subject. Their study is directed not so much to utility as to beauty. Their external appearance rather than comfort, convenience and health engages their genius and skill. So that while marvels of grace and beauty are continually invented, but little attention is paid to anything else. No doubt the women well understand that if they are to make their reform go, they must not attempt to impair the ornamental element of dress. Within consistent limits the adornment of woman's natural beauty by the embellishments of graceful dress and artistic devices is as legitimate as to have regard to the safety of life. Reform should not mean and does not mean an invasion of the right of woman to render herself beautiful by her costume as the Creator has made her in face and form. But the two things can doubtless be made to consist, the safety of health and long life and also the graces and charms of artistic ornament. Such a study is noble, it is wise, and called for. That this view is held in common by an enlightened society is proved by the spontaneous enthusiasm with which the new dress reform is received.

Dr. Santiago Smith, commissioner of agriculture and internal improvements for the state of Coahuila, Mexico, is in St. Louis asking for capitalists to invest in that country.

## AFTER THE VICTORY.

## THE DEMOCRATIC JUBILEE.

THE CLOSING OF THE CHASM—NASHVILLE'S CELEBRATION ON THURSDAY—SPEECHES BY THE HON. JAMES B. BECK AND THE HON. PROCTOR KNOTT, OF KENTUCKY.  
At the democratic celebration at Nashville on Thursday last speeches were made by several distinguished gentlemen, including the Hon. M. C. Kerr, the Hon. James B. Beck and the Hon. Proctor Knott. From a report of the meeting in the Louisville Courier-Journal the following extracts are made from the speeches of the two latter gentlemen. During the remarks of the Hon. James B. Beck he said: All reflecting men see that our successes were brought about by a determination on the part of the people—not of the democrats alone—but of large numbers of men who have heretofore acted with the republican party, to stamp with the seal of their condemnation the arbitrary, corrupting and despotic acts of the republicans. The protest entered at Cincinnati in May, 1872, by disgraced republicans, under the lead of such men as Greeley, Trumbull and Schurz, has at last found practical and effective expression in the cordial union of the best elements of the republican party with the democratic party, in an effort to save the country from radical misrule. The victories in Massachusetts, Michigan and elsewhere can only be accounted for on this hypothesis. It is equally clear that if the people had felt that the defeat of the radicals had been possible, they would have been still more overwhelming. The revolution in public sentiment, developed by the recent elections may have been aided here and there by local causes—hard times in some manufacturing districts; prohibition; the third term; the civil rights bill; abuse of power in Louisiana, inflation or contraction of the currency—each and all may, and likely did in particular localities, influence the votes of men; but beyond all and underlying all, as the widespread protest operating equally and with equal significance in Massachusetts and Texas, in Michigan and Alabama shows, is the great fact that the country, the whole country, has become alarmed at the reckless disregard of constitutional limitation and the absolute, almost admitted, corruption and extravagance of every branch of the federal government, from the executive down to the lowest subordinate. An investigation into all the facts, and an exhibit of the books and accounts is demanded.

## THE LESSON OF THE VICTORIES.

It was all the more glorious because it was so won. The lesson it teaches is plain and emphatic. An oppressed and justly alarmed people have almost by instinct risen in their might and declared that centralization and consolidation of power, personal government, oppression and robbery of state and people, will be tolerated no longer. They have spurned the dishonest officials who fostered discord and strife while proclaiming loyalty and peace. They refuse longer to throw their weary caps in the air and sing psalms to the tyrants who seek at once to rob and enslave them. They demand the restoration of equality of rights, and fraternal relations to and among the states and the people, regardless of whether they were the blue or the gray. They protest against subverted constitutions, class legislation and exclusive privileges, and demand equal right and exact justice to all. They emphatically require the subordination of the military to the civil authorities, and trial by jury under the state laws, the equality and integrity of the states, with fair, free elections, complete freedom of assembly, and an honest count of their votes by Congress in presidential elections. They will have, hereafter, honesty, capacity and fidelity in public officials, economy and strict integrity in the management of the money taken from them by the tax-gatherer. It is because all these things have been ignored and disregarded by the party in power, and because they hope and trust that they will all be enforced and upheld by the democratic party that the people have risen, as it were by magic, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the lakes to the gulf, in a great, grand effort to rescue the guilty, punish crime, protect the helpless, remembering that rulers are with us only servants; that government is a pauper; that labor furnished all the means to the trustees employed to disburse the funds; that the constitution is the supreme law, and is as binding on the president as on the humblest citizen. I trust democrats will have patriotism enough to treat all who unite with us in this supreme effort of the people to preserve and perpetuate what yet remains of constitutional liberty and law, as brothers and equals, regardless of their antecedents. That done, the bloody chasm will indeed be healed, and federal and confederate democrats and republicans, will alike have cause to rejoice over the prosperity of a united country and a free, happy and mighty people.

The Hon. Proctor Knott, in speaking of the results of the great victory and what they signify, he said they tell us: That there shall be an absolute subordination at all times, and under all circumstances, of the military to the civil authority. The sanctity of no homestead is to be violated by the midnight tramp of an armed soldiery compelled to execute the mandates of an irresponsible despot, but that every man's house shall be his castle, in which he can lie down to the refreshing slumbers of a conscience, void of offence, secure under the protectingegis of his country's laws. That there shall be no more contempt of the judicial power on the part of the petty subaltern, but that the habeas corpus shall be in fact, as in theory, the talisman of the citizen's safety. That there shall be an impartial distribution of the burdens as well as the blessings of the government over all sections of the Union and all classes of the community alike. That no more protectionist no more tariffs, designed to build up one portion of the country at the expense of all others, and to swell the coffers of the capitalist while grinding the face of the laborer. That we shall have the strictest economy in the public expenditures, and no more presidents who have so many relations that they can't live on a salary of \$25,000 a year. A rigid arraignment of all abuses of power and public trusts, both before the established tribunals of justice and the great bar of popular opinion. No more sham investigations, no more whitewashing committees, but a general cleansing of the Augean stables, a thorough scouring out of the lobbies, a complete smashing up of rings, and the prompt furling out of frauds, corruption, bribery and official theft. That we are to have no more interference with local elections by corrupt United States marshals, drunken district judges, or partisan attorneys general, but a jealous care of the elective franchise, the sole property of the several states, and the corner-stone of their independence, as it is of all free governments. That the general government shall be supported in all the past and future in its constitution, carefully and strictly construed, as the established means of securing justice and harmony among the several states; the chosen medium of communication.

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